

TAFT'S VETO HANGS OVER TARIFF BILL

Payne Measure Cannot Reach Executive in Present Form.

LOWER SCHEDULES MUST BE PUT IN

President Tells Callers He Will Insist on Free Lumber and Hides.

By J. C. WELLIVER.

President Taft has said a good many times that he will veto a tariff bill that does not impress him as "right."

He has within the last two days assured callers that he does not consider the Payne bill "right."

As the bill stands today, his visitors have gathered, it would confront an executive veto if it should pass.

This is of course only suggestive. The bill in its present form will not pass. It will not pass in anything like its present form. Nobody takes the work of the House very seriously. Even the House has been a good deal bored with its own performance the last few days.

The attendance has been small, and members have listened indifferently. All because the House itself knows that its work will be unimportant even as a guide to the Senate in making the real bill.

For Free Lumber.

The President has made plain that he wants free lumber.

He has assured callers that the reductions on steel and iron, now provided in the bill, are not sufficient to satisfy him. He wants decidedly more effective cuts.

He is not pleased with the taxes on tea and coffee, and wants them taken out of the measure.

He is earnestly insistent on having free hides, and has told the members from the livestock producing States that they will be a good deal better off if they drop all thought of preserving a duty on hides, and join him in the effort to frame it for free lumber.

The excessive duties on gloves, provided in the Payne bill, are not satisfactory to President Taft, and he has said as much to some of his visitors.

Already the President is taking up the serious business of organizing influence in the quarters where it will be of practical use—that is, in the Senate. He is wasting little time on the House, because he knows it would be waste. He is trying to line up support enough in the Senate to get the sort of bill he wants.

Pledged to Revision.

His pledges for revision that will satisfy the country Mr. Taft regards as having just one significance to the country. He is sure the country thought those pledges meant revision downward, and he has no patience whatever with those publicists who have been arguing of late that the pledge in the Republican platform did not say that. He is certain that he personally said that, and that all the people thought he was in agreement with the platform. Now he proposes to get a revision which will keep his faith.

To get it, he must deal with the Senate, and he has the negotiations well in progress. Some of his callers have been told that he is frankly worried over the disposition of some of the tariff revision, and that he is not sure that business interests demand it.

The President wants the revision completed just as soon as possible; but he remembers enough of political history to be anxious to avoid the disaster of 1890, when the country got a revision which dissatisfied it, and was promptly plunged into a red-hot tariff campaign immediately after the McKinley bill had been passed. That sort of a campaign is just what Mr. Taft wants to avoid.

Want Real Revision.

He wants a revision that will serve the country's purpose; that will give it all it demands; that will put an end to tariff discussion as a paramount issue for a decade or so at the least.

The President, in view of all these things, would prefer that Congress put in a few weeks extra time now, rather than do a bad job and keep the question open during the next Congressional campaign. He is pressing this view upon people who call upon him, some of them at their own initiative, and others by his invitation.

Since the report has got about that the President has insisted that he will allow no bill to become a law without his signature, and that he will not affix his signature to any bill unless it is fundamentally changed, decided renewal of interest in influential quarters has been observed.

There was a time when the talk of a possible veto was taken to be very much a bluff. It is not so regarded now, by people who have heard Mr. Taft talk in the last few days. He has been looking farther into the details of the measure, and is by no means pleased with it.

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TAFT'S SCORE RUNS AHEAD OF PARTNER

Beaten on Medal Play Despite Low Gross Score—Sherman Gets Into Bunker Three Times, President But Once.

Full details of the score in the First Official Administration Golf Game leaked out this morning, and it is now known that instead of being utterly routed, President Taft and Vice President Sherman won on holes three up, although they were defeated on medal play.

Here is the record for the fifteen holes that were played before the afternoon: Mr. Taft—Out, 5, 5, 6, 2, 8, 7, 9, 5, 5, 7, 7, 6, 5, 7; In, 5, 7, 6, 5, 7. Total, 92. Gen. Clarence Edwards—Out, 5, 6, 7, 4, 10, 6, 6, 7, 3; In, 5, 6, 4, 7, 8, 6. Total, 90. Mr. Sherman—Out, 5, 6, 7, 4, 9, 6, 7, 9, 5; In, 7, 6, 5, 7, 6, 8. Total, 95. Capt. Archibald Butt—Out, 6, 7, 5, 7, 6, 6, 8, 6; In, 6, 6, 7, 5, 5, 8. Total, 95. An analysis of this score will show that the Administration won by three

holes, with three to play, but on medal play their combined score was 189, as against 185 scored by the military pair. During the play, the Vice President was an object of sympathy, and his score shows the reason. He got into a bunker on the fifth hole, again on the eighth, and again on the fifteenth. At the fifth hole the President, to save the day, carefully endeavored to show his partner how to get out of the bunker, and in doing so he went into one himself.

The President wore gray flannel trousers and a striped blue and white madras shirt, with a Scotch looking cap, but the Vice President attracted the real attention for his costume. He was clad in Oxford grays, a marvel of soft tone and perfect taste, and was rewarded by the President's remark: "Look at him, boys; look at Sherman. Doesn't he look like one of these sporty Englishmen?"

CANNON'S SPEECH INTERESTS DINERS

Discusses Taft, Roosevelt, Lincoln, the Constitution, and the Tariff.

Wherever two or more statesmen foregathered in Washington today, there was mention of Joseph G. Cannon, of Danville, Ill., and the flow of oratory, tumbling, leaping, swelling, inspiring oratory which the Speaker of the House let loose at the banquet of the League of Republican Clubs at the Arlington last night. That speech was the sensation of the banquet, and today it is the leading topic among politicians, legislators, newspaper men, and others, who either heard it personally or were told about by friends.

Mr. Cannon's speech was the climax of an evening unequalled in the history of such dinners in this city. He asked that the newspaper men go into executive session when he spoke, for fear that he might get out, not for fear that he might get out.

Observing the Speaker's injunction to the extent of not trying to use his exact language, it might be observed that he took the Republican party back over the path of the years. He spoke of the Roosevelt regime, and the just-started Taft Administration. He compared Lincoln and the latter, and seemed to think that Mr. Taft is just as fit to meet the problems of his time as Lincoln was to meet those of the sixties.

While he said that Mr. Roosevelt was a good Executive, it seemed to some of the banqueters that his admiration for that former President had increased in direct proportion as the distance between Mr. Roosevelt and the Presidency increased.

He was glad that the Constitution was still in condition after recent events to be depended upon for a little while longer. He knew that many people would not be suit with the tariff bill which Congress intends to knock out, but then only in heaven is perfection to be found.

Wyndham R. Meredith, of Richmond, Va., former president of the Virginia Bar Association, predicted that the "Solid South" is the only solid section. Others who spoke were: Senator Bradley of Kentucky, Senator Norris Brown, of Nebraska, United States Treasurer Charles H. Treat, and H. P. Hapgood.

MOTHER KILLS SELF; HER SON GOES CRAZY

Trouble of One Minnesota Family Led to the Double Tragedy.

APPLETON, Minn., March 28.—Grieving over the troubles of her family until her mind became affected, Mrs. Anna Paulson, seventy years old, committed suicide some time during last night by hanging.

On hearing of his mother's deed her son John, forty-five years old, became a raving maniac. The body of Mrs. Paulson was found by her husband. She had hanged herself from a rafter in the barn.

FACTIONAL FIGHT OVER TREASURER

Contest Between Crane and Lodge in Massachusetts Becoming Acute.

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—The fight between Senators Lodge and Crane in Massachusetts politics is expected to become acute again when a vacancy in the office of State treasurer will occur next week because of the appointment of Treasurer Arthur B. Chapin as bank commissioner to succeed Pierre Jay, resigned to accept a banking position in New York.

The Legislature is to name the successor to Mr. Chapin. A. P. Langtry, publisher of the Springfield Union, secretary of the Republican State Committee, a Crane man, and Senator Elmer A. Stevens, of Somerville, chairman of the senate ways and means committee, a close friend of Senator Lodge, are candidates for the place.

Messrs. Lodge and Crane came to a split last spring when the Crane men prevented the State convention from endorsing Mr. Taft for President of the United States. They divided again over the presidency of the State senate, and Mr. Lodge finally withdrew Senator Stevens and other friends of his from the fight so that Allen T. Treadway, a Crane adherent could be elected.

LAMP IS WEAPON IN FAMILY FIGHT

Husband Dead at Foot of Stairs and Wife Badly Hurt.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 28.—As the result of a family quarrel, in which a lighted kerosene lamp was thrown down a flight of stairs, Charles A. Quimby is dead and his wife is in a serious condition at the hospital. It is thought she will live.

The woman declared after the fatality that Quimby threw the lamp at her, but the authorities who investigated the fire in their home, found the lamp at the foot of the stairs where the man had burned to death.

THOMAS L. HISGEN TO FIGHT OIL TRUST

Independence League Leader Will Build Refining Plant Near New Orleans.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28.—Thomas L. Hisgen, Independence League candidate for President last year, and president of the Four Brothers' Independent Oil Company, is contemplating the erection of a large oil refining plant near New Orleans, with which to further compete with the Standard Oil Company.

Already the land has been chosen, and work on the plant will begin in a very few months. The plant, according to Mr. Hisgen, is built on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and will refine between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 gallons a year.

ROOSEVELT HAS VOYAGE CHANGED

Former President's Steamship Will Stop at the Azores.

(Continued from First Page.)

Africa much like shooting cows in the back yard. There are lions, tigers, and other wild beasts, which will doubtless get his hand, but most of them have heard the foot of the modern railroad train.

Traveling on I reached Uganda over bridges which are all of American construction. I passed over two great mountain ranges, one of which is 8,200 feet high with an abrupt drop to the Victoria Nyanza.

Mysteries of Lake.

"I traveled entirely around the Victoria Nyanza, the second largest lake in the world. Though navigated by steamers of 1,000 tons, the lake has never been explored in the center. No steamer dares to run the risk of leaving the sight of the shore. The reason for this is that the storms are treacherous. Roosevelt, if he wants, may be the first man to explore the center of the lake."

"I visited the English capital Engebe and the native capital Kampalla, also Ripon Falls, the beginning of the Nile. Returning to Mombasa I journeyed southward, visiting the old famous center of the slave trade, Mozambique and Zanzibar. Chinde and Biera, and then Rhodesia were visited."

"The manager of the greatest diamond syndicate over there," he said, "is a young American named Williams."

"I traveled along the Dalmatian coast," he continued, "and saw the great and only naval port of Austria in a state of great activity, for war was threatened with Serbia and Montenegro. When I reached Cattaro, the only port that can be used by Montenegro. I was arrested before leaving the ship on suspicion of being a Serbian spy. This was because I carried a camera, and had taken pictures of the mountainous coasts which included the fortresses. I was held before being released by three officers and my luggage was examined with care and all of the films seized. When I produced my passports one of the officers said to another a single word, 'Roosevelt,' and I was thereafter treated with great respect, but I was warned to take no more photographs in Austrian territory."

NEW COAL COMPANY IN WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 28.—Baltimore men have incorporated the Big Vein Pocahontas Coal Company, a charter having been granted the company here. The chief works of the company will be in Tazewell county, Va. The capital stock is \$300,000 and the incorporators are Thomas T. Boswell, Edward T. Boswell, Richard S. Garrett, Michael Sheehan, Edward P. Keech, Jr.

DIES WHILE WAITING FOR POLITICAL JOB

Albert Lum Leaves Wife and Family in Chicago With Hardly Any Money—End Comes Here Before His Luck Could Change.

(Continued from First Page.)

received from Chicago, it seems that he had strong hope of some little job or other in one of the departments. He took all the money he could scrape together, and with a light heart left his Western home and came down to this—the City of Dreams, where all those who follow the Game expect to come when the dice fall favorably for their side.

Lum found the first few days full of interest to him, to doubt, and hoped, as all those hope who come for a political job, to find himself soon in a position to bring his wife and children here.

Just what he did in the way of attempting to get any position, no one seems to know. But, at any rate, Lum found his money dwindling, and his hopes ebbing fast. He saw the City of Dreams become a City of Hopelessness, where only starvation and bitterness and disappointment were to be found.

A few days ago he was taken to the Emergency Hospital, faint and ill. Early Friday morning he died there, broken in spirit, without even the shadow of a promise for one of those jobs which, a few days before, he thought it so easy to obtain.

Asked For Aid.

Representative Boutell said he had never seen Lum before he came to the House office building Tuesday morning and introduced himself. He said:

"The man has never been in politics, so far as I know, and he did not come to Washington to get a job on the promise of any one. Tuesday morning a poor, sick, destitute man, bruised and battered, with three of his fingers gone, came into my office and said that he was from Chicago. He had letters addressed to him at 45 Belden avenue, and said that he was Albert C. Lum. I had no way of identifying him then, but I aided him and told him to come back."

"I found that day that he was in the Chicago directory and was registered, and I immediately arranged for a ticket for him to get home. He was provided with transportation, and I thought he had gone home, until I was acquainted with his death Friday morning. I sent word to Chicago, and the reply came from Mr. Boswell that the family was destitute and could not have the body shipped. As a result of the correspondence I am preparing to have the body taken to Chicago to be delivered to his wife."

"The man told me that he had come to Washington from New York, where he had gone to bury a sister. He said that he had been robbed of the little money he possessed in the station at Jersey

City, and had managed to make his way to Washington in the hope of obtaining assistance. He was sick and hungry, and in a poor way. He told me that he lost the fingers from his right hand in a railroad accident, and that he had formerly been in the employ of one of the Northwestern railroads. We are doing all we can for the family, and will send the body to them. I am sure that Lum was never in the political field in Chicago."

The body will be sent to Chicago probably tomorrow.

Was Ward Politician.

CHICAGO, March 28.—"My husband has done ward political work all his life," said Mrs. Albert C. Lum in their basement home at 45 Belden avenue, when asked to tell something of the tragedy which has led to her husband's death in Washington. "He has worked for many candidates. A few weeks ago Congressman Boutell told him that he believed he could get him a position in Washington."

"We raised all the money we could, and my husband started for the Capital ten days ago. Since then the children and I have been just waiting and waiting and hoping. Now comes the sudden news of his death. The Congressman sent a telegram to Mayor Busse. I went to see the mayor, and he was most kind to me, but I do not see how I can get my husband's body back or give him burial."

"I have telegraphed to the Congressman, and am waiting to hear from him. I am absolutely destitute. He worked hard in politics, but I know none of his friends, and he had worked as hard at something else things might have been different. He was so pleased at the thought of getting something in Washington, and we thought that bright days had come at last. I do not even know how he died."

The widow, while having told neighbors of her hopes for better times, said nothing about her own straitened circumstances. They knew she had little money, but not that destitution had come upon her family.

Mayor Busse aided her when he heard her story.

TRAMP STEAMERS NEEDED FOR GRAIN

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—For the first time in more than a year tramp steamers are being sought to load grain at this port for Europe. Negotiations with several vessels have been in progress the last few days, but none of them have as yet signed agreements.

An offer has been made the British steamer Gloriana to load 100,000 bushels of heavy grain here for continental ports. The Gloriana is now on the way from Povey to Philadelphia, and upon her arrival there agreements probably will be signed.

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40 Tailored Cloth Suits at \$12.75. Values up to \$25.00

59 Tailored Cloth Suits at \$14.75. Values up to \$30.00

119 Tailored Cloth Suits at \$18.75. Values up to \$40.00

63 Tailored Cloth Suits at \$25.00. Values up to \$75.00

42 Tailored Wash Suits at \$3.98. Values up to \$8.75

53 Tailored Wash Suits at \$4.98. Values up to \$10.00

28 Tailored Wash Suits at \$6.75. Values up to \$12.00

61 Tailored Wash Suits at \$10.00. Values up to \$18.75

17 Lingerie Gowns at \$9.75. Values up to \$20.00

7 Handsome Costumes at \$18.75. Values up to \$45.00

29 Black Silk Petticoats at \$2.98. Values up to \$5.00

31 Silk Petticoats at \$3.98. Values up to \$8.75

131 Tourist Coats at \$4.98. Values up to \$16.50

33 Separate Coats at \$7.50. Values up to \$25.00

15 Silk Coats at \$6.75. Values up to \$12.00

27 Silk and Satin Coats at \$8.75. Values up to \$15.00

19 Silk and Satin Coats at \$12.75. Values up to \$18.00

9 Silk and Satin Coats at \$16.50. Values up to \$25.00

11 Silk and Satin Coats at \$25.00. Values up to \$40.00

2 Lynx Muffs at \$30.00. Values up to \$60.00

250 Lingerie Waists at 98c. Values up to \$3.50

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